The noble lord said he believed Mr McLeed was not one of the party by whom the Caroline was at- swered his question. (Cheers.) tacked. My information goes precisely to the same With regard to the ground taken by ansaction either as a transaction to be dealt with considered, as the British authorities consider proceedings between American citizens on the British side of the border, as matter to be dealt with by the local authorities. But the American government treat this matter as one to be decided between the justified two governments, and this is the ground on which they are entitled to demand redress from the British government for the acts of its subjects. On a matter of such extreme difficulty it would be improper for me to enter into further remarks or ob-

Lord Stanley-The noble lord had not answered one question. One question, and one of great importance I asked, was, whether the government has taken any, and if so, what steps for the protec-tion and liberation of McLeod? (Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston-Sir, a case somewhat similar la principle to the present was experted a year and a half, or two years ago, and instructions were sent at that time to Mr Fox, on which he founded the communication he made to the American authorites. Of course the house will suppose, I trust, that her majesty's government will send-they have, indeed, sent-certain instructions; but till we get to conclusions of the correspondence it is impossible to send final instructions. I trust the house will believe the government will send such further instructions as they may think it to be their duty to do, I assure the house I am not prepared now to state formally what these instructions are. (Hear.)

Mr Hume must request the house to suspend their judgement on the case till they had he fore them the whole of the papers on the subject. It appeared by the papers which he lead in his possession that in January, 1838, a motion was made in the House of Representatives, calling upon the government to place on the table of the house all the papers respecting the Caroline, and in consequence of that motion, certain papers which had been received from Mr Stevenson had been laid on the table of the house on the 15th of May, together with a letter from that gentleman. He wished to know what Mr Stevenson's instructions were open which he had acted as he had done?

Lord Palmerston-I rather think that my honfriend will find in that correspondence that instructions from the American government were given to | 660 pieces of cannon. Mr Stevensons to abstain from pressing the subject. (Hear.) With regard to the letter of Mr Fors. th. beg leave to say that the principle stands thus: In the case of the American citizens engaged in invading Canada, the American government disvowed the acts of those citizens, and stated that the British authorities might deal with them as they pleased-(hear, hear, hear,)-and that they were parsons who were not in any degree entitled to the protection of the United States. But in the other case, they treated the affair of the Caroline as one to be considered as that of the government, and not to be left upon the responsibility of individuals,— Until, therefore, the British government disvows those persons, as the American government disvowor citizens in the other case, they would have no right to change their ground upon the question.

(Hear, here.)
Sir R. Peel wished to ask whether there were the Archduke Albert of Austria. not officers of her majesty's army and navy engaged in the affair of the Caroline, and wounded in that service; and further, whether they had received the same pensions as they would have recived if they had suffered such wounds in the service to which they regularly belonged?

Lord Russell understood that officers of her majesty's army and navy were employed on that oc-

Hame) had interfered-(hear) - for he thought there | Both in China and India the conduct of the Admiought to be expressed in that house that M'Lead ral is commented upon in most severe terms, and it should be saved, as he acted under the command of |-eems to be the universal opinion that in consentunder the command of her majesty. (Great cheer-neighborhood of Pekin, he has committed a gross ing.) Whether M'Leod was right or wrong, the e ree, and allowed himself to be duped by the Chihouse ought to declare that it was quite ready to be commissioners. assist the governor in preserving him. (Cheers from both sides.)

On Tuesday, the 9th, Lord Stanley reiterated his motion, and asked whether the Secretary of Foreign Affairs would not reconsider his answer. He been found extremely unhealthy. did not ask what steps had been taken in reference to McLeod, but he did ask whether they would be effectual in point of time.

Lord Palmeston said, that when he stated yes terday that he would have no objection—that he could have no reasonable odjection—to offer, against the production of popers which had already been laid before Congress, he did not intimate any intention on the part of the government to lay on the table of the House any other part of the corres pondence, and thought, therefore, the noble lord had and would exercise a sound discretion in abstaining from pressing for it.

Lord Stanley-I did not ask for it. I asked for

the whole correspondence, Lord Palmerston-With respect to the other question what he had to state was this. A case of somewhat similar nature happened, or was about to happen, a year or a year and a half ago; and up on that occasion instructions were sent out to Mr. Fox, laying down what the government thought were sound principles in the emergency. At that time it was rendered unnecessary to act upon the instructions; but the case having now actually oc-curred, Mr Fex, without waiting for further instruc-self, had been totally defeated by the Imaum of tions from home, acted upon the former instructions. Senna, taken prisoner, and beheaded which has of and made the demand upon the American govern. course quieted rebellion to a considerable extent. ment for the liberation of McLeod.

He then reported the whole case to the government, but from various causes that communication is favorably disposed to the English. had been much longer on its passage than usual, and it was only a few days ago that he received the final portion of what had taken place between Mr Fox and the American government; it was, therefore, only that day that an opportunity had presented itself for sending out final and conclusive in or instructions was, neither the nuble lord nor the house would then expect him to say,

nature, which it was feared would have occured, Lord Stanley wished to understand whether the and whether any instructions had been sent to that

gentleman upon the subject. were stated as being given in the former case. It he has so able and eloquently explained and dewas not till Saturday last that the government had was not till Saturday last that the government had fended. We predict that he will not remain long specting his correspondence with United States au- in retirement .- Bay State Democrat.

Mr Hume read from a paper, purporting to be a general order, signed by Col. McNad, announcing says: "We understand that Gen. Harrison makes no sehis excellency's great satisfaction at the destruction eret of his determination to call an extra session of Conquired whether there had ever been a communeation from her majesty's government upon the subject, and whether they signified their approbation

bonorable gentleman's question to be, whether the and better times with a vengrance.

with reference to the notice of Mr Forsyth, one government approved of the orders of the colonial government under which the Caroline was attack-ed. (Cheers.) His noble friend had already an-

Mr 'P. Duncombe wished to ask the secretary for foreign affairs, whether the government had adopt-Mr Forsyth, in replying to Mr Fox, the American ed the act of the captors of the Caroline as their government undoubtly might have considered this own? He thought it right that the house should

> whether the government did or not consider the pectations, I proceed to present to you a summary captors of the Caroline justified, his answer was, that the government did consider them perfectly

Mr Hume-Has the noble lord, or her mejesty government ever signified that to the government of

the United States in any form? (Hear.) Lord Palmeston-Yes: it has been communica-

The conversation here dropped. FRANCE.

The last intelligence acquaints us that the fortification law has been carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 75, and that by the defeat of sandry amendments calculated to embarrass the execution of it. The caccinte is to be completed, the detached forts are to be raised simultaney with it. But Marshal Soult reserves to the vernment the right of determining how the works e to be constructed, and where the forts are to

The Courier Francais, states that on Monday evening, immediately after the adoption of the fortification bill by the Chamber of Deputies, the ambassadors of Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, despatched extraordinary couriers to their

repetive governments.

The Inundations.—The perfects of the different departments visited by the late inundations of the Rhone and Saone, have sent in to the government official returns of the damages sustained by the different districts placed within their respective juris-

It appears that 58 counties were rayaged by the ourge; and the losses suffered in house and landed property, amounted to 9,495,326f; and in goods, seeds, corn, and furniture, to 6,396,108f-in all 15,801,434f, divided among 7,972 sufferers.

AUSTRIA. states that the Austrian army was on its full war footing. At a proment's notice, the Austrian gov-

RUSSIA.

From Odessa, a correspondent writes, on the 10th ult., to the Constitutionnel :-

"The Crimca is ravaged by a typhus fever which carries off great numbers of the land and sea forces. Admiral Luzaref has been obliged to send nearly all the sailors to Nicolaief, leaving only a few at Schastopol. A letter from Tillis states tha Gen. Rakossowski, chief of the staff of the army of the Caucasus, has been sent to the Shah of Persia to settle the amount of the troops which Russia is to famish for putting a stop to the beigandage of the Kurds. It is expected that these Russian corps will began their march for Persia in April. Rear-Admiral Kezin will, it is said, have the command of the fleet in the Caspian Sea," The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order of St. Andrew on

EGYPT.

An express from Alexandria, by the Oriental steamer, brings the intelligence that the Turkish fleet had all left the harbor, and set sail for Marmorice, under the orders of Admiral Walker.

CHINA.

Landon, Feb., 9 .- By an extraordinary express we have dates from Canton to Nov. 3; from Caland that some of the meter that they had becerved Alexandra, Tan. 23; and from Malta, Jan. 28; The latest intelligence from the island of Chusan, In a subsequent part of the evening, is dated Oct. 24, and from Macae, Nov. 3. By Mr O'Connell said the subject just now before the

> The negociations would probably be protracted efinitely by every artifice common in Chinese iplomacy, and a fresh expedition, after all, would

INDIA.

The intelligence from India, is generally pacific, and no event had occurred since the last dates of much political importance. Affghanistan remained

An action had occured in Scinde, on the 1st Deember, at Kotrish, between 4,000 Belooches, posed among the hills, and commanded by Nusseer Khan,960 Schoys, 60 irregular horse, and two field pieces, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Mar-The Seaboys attacked the position, and a desperate defence was made by the Belooches till four of their chiefs and 500 men were slain. Six other charfs and 132 followers were taken prisoners. Nusseer Khan escaped on foot, but all the haggage, &c. were captured by the British, who only last one officer and 10 privates; 30 more were

The accounts from Aden of the 10th of January state every thing to be quiet there, and that the place was rapidly increasing in population, and gradnally improving. The 'Regenerator of the Faith,' The Imaum before exother month, will attack the seaport towns of Mocha, Hadaida, and Zebid. He

Charleston, sent on to Washington, to-day, his resignation of that office to take effect from this time. stro-tions—they were then ready prepared, and It is no more than an act of justice to Mr Bancroft, were on the point of being sent off; but what the to say that he has performed the duties of his office with promptness and fidelity, and to the entire sating his administration. He will carry with him into retirement, the respect and well wishes of a large ous shifts at his political course, will still find him, Lord Pulmerston said that the Instructions given we trust, exerting his pre-eminent powers in favor

Parens or Paopron.-The promise of high prices made state of the market. Flour \$3,60, Wheat 50 cts., Ryc 25

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF PRESIDENT HARRISON. MARCH 4, 1841.

CALLED from a retirement which I had suppos ed was to continue for the residue of my life, to fill know whether they had given they approbation or tion, I appear before you, fellow citizens, to take that, at no very remote period, the Government transaction either as a transaction to be dealt with between the two governments, by demands for rebetween the two governments, by demands for redress by one to be granted or refused by the other, since withdrawn it—(hear, hear)—or did they now dress by one to be granted or refused by the other, if they had given it, they had given it. and dealt with accordingly, or it might have been adopt it? (Ifear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston said that, if the question were our government, and what I believe to be your exly believe that the tendency of measures, and of

> to perform. candidates for offices of power and trust, before and ate exercise of the power placed in my hands.

done, it may be thought that a motive may exist to amenatory power of the States to its correction. keep up the delusion under which they may be supand flattered with the intention to betray.

realize the expectations of a magnanimous and con-fiding People, I too well understand the infirmities than the long continuance of an office of high trust. of human nature, and the dangerous temptations to Nothing can be more corrupting, nothing more des which I shall be exposed, from the magnitude of tructive of all those noble feelings which belong to the power which it has been the pleasure of the the character of a devoted republican patriot. The Suabian Mercury, under date the 28th ult., People to commit to my hands, not to place my when the corrupting passion once takes possession are that the Austrian army was on its full war chief confidence upon the aid of that Almighty of the human mind, like the love of gold, it becomes Power which has hitherto protected me, and ena- insatiable. It is the never-dying worm in his boernment could bring into the field 300,000 men and bled me to bring to favorable issues other impor- som, grows with his growth, and strengthens with tant, but still greatly inferior trusts, heretofore con- the declining years of its victim. If this is true, it fided to me by my country.

But, with these broad admissions, if we would com-

Mr M'Leed was at stake—(hear, hear)—and he in the set gloomy apprehensions as to the final recan eitizen, which, in his con pact with the others, ed from that instrument to the Judicary; and yet he is unable to surrender, being, in the language of

our system, unalienable. The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was to him a shield only against a petty provincial ruler, than that of want of conformity to the Constitution, whilst the proud democrat of Athens could console whilst the Judi lary can only declare void those himself under a sentence of death, for a supposed be required to effect the original objects of the pressional of the national faith, which no one unders the Judiciary is final in such a case, whereas, in The Admiral was still at Chusan, which had stood, and which at times was the subject of mockery of all, or of banishment from his home, his family, and his country, with or without an alleged thirds of both Houses of Congress. The negative cause ; that it was the act, not of a single tyran; apon the acts of the Legislative, by the Executive or hated aristocracy, but of his assembled countrymen. Far different is the power of our sovereign-It can interfere with no one's faith, prescribe

forms of worship for no one's obserbance, inflict it appears to be highly expedient; and if used only no punishment but after well ascertained guilt, the result of investigation under rules prescribed by the Constitution itself. These precious privileges, and great good, and be found one of the best safethose scarcely less important, of giving expression to his thoughts and opinions, either by writing or sgeaking, unrestrained but by the liable ity for injury to others, and that of a full participation in all the advantages which flow from the Government, these there was a plural Executive. If we would the acknowledged property of all, he American citizen derives from no charter granted by his fellew man. He claims them because he is himself a man, fashioned by the same Almighty hand as the rest of his species, and entitled to a full share of the blessings with which ho has endowed them.

Notwithstanding the limited sovereignty possessed by the People of the United States, and the re- They knew too well the high degree of intelligence they have adopted, enough has been given to ac- ened character of the State timate union effected, domestic tranquility preserv- would require no aid in conceiving and maturing Resignation of Mr Bancroft.—George Baneroft, Esq. Collector of the port of Poston and the smount of power which it has actually granted, or was intended to grant. This is of the instrument which treats of the Legislative spend a part of every year among them, living branch. And not only as regards the exercise of with them, often laboring with them, and bound my from the banking institutions. It is not the powers claimed under a general clause giving that to them by the triple tie of interest, duty and af-divorce which is complained of but the unhallowed arise between the respective communities, which Mr Fox had founded his remonstrance with the islaction of the Executive Department and those to reflect, that most of the instances of alleged de- the President. This argument acquires additional executive and affection which are the effective bonds of union to the instances of alleged de- the President. This argument acquires additional executive and affection which are the effective bonds of union to the instances of alleged de- the President. This argument acquires additional executive and affection which are the effective bonds of union to the instances of alleged de- the President. This argument acquires additional executive and affection which are the effective bonds of union to the instances of alleged de- the President. This argument acquires additional executive and affection which are the effective bonds of union to the instances of alleged de- the President. American government upon instructions sent him who have done business at the Custom House dur- parture from the letter or spirit of the Constitution. have ultimately received the sanction of a majority of the people. And the fact, that many of our noble lord received information of the intervention portion of our citizens, of both parties; and those of sm, have been, at one time or other of their popolitical opponents who have amied their calumnial litical career, on both sides of each of the most warmly disputed questions, forces upon us the inference that the errors, if errors there were, are atwere precisely to the same effect as these which of those great principles of political equality which cies, of ascertaining the intentions of the Feep'e, the veto as the former case. It sinister or unpatriotic motives.

But the great danger to our institutions does not appear to me to be in a usurpation, by the Government, of power not granted by the People, but by

it features which appeared not to be in harmony the Chief Executive office of this great and free na- ed by a single individual, predictions were made men's opinion, for some years past has been in that of the principles which will govern me, in the discharge of the duties which I shall be called upon should take this occasion to repeat the assurance direction, it is, I conceive, strictly proper that I have beretofore given of a determination to prest It was the remark of a Roman Consul, in an ear- the progress of that tendency, if it really exists, and ly period of that celebrated Republic, that a most to restore the Government to its pristing health and striking contrast was observable in the conduct of vigor, so far as this can be effected by any legitum-

ted both to the minister of the United States here, after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out in and by Mr Fox to the American government.

I now proceed to state, in as summary a manner and by Mr Fox to the American government. the former However much the world may have which have been so extensively complained of and improved in many respects, in the lapse of upwards the correctives which may be applied. Some of of two thousand years since the remark was made the former are unquestionably to be found in the by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a defects of the Constitution; others, in my judge strict examination of the annals of some of the mod- ment, are attributable to a misconstruction of some ern elective governments, would develope similar of its provisions. Of the former, is the eligibility of the same individual to a second term of the pres instances of violated confidence.

Although the fiat of the People has gone forth, idency. The sagacious mind of Mr Jefferson, carproclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glori- by saw and lamented this error, and attempts have us Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be been made hitherto without success, to apply the

> As, however, one mode of correction is in the posed to have acted in relation to my principles and power of every President, and consequently in pinions; and perhaps there may be some in this mine, it would be useless, and perhaps insidious, to assembly who have come here either prepared to enumerate the evils of which, in the opinion of macondemn those I shall deliver, or, approving them, ny of our fellow-citizens, this error of the sages to doubt the sincerity with which they are uttered, who framed the Constitution may have seen the But the lapse of a few months will confirm or dis- source, and the bitter fruits which we are still to pel their fears. The outline of principles to gov- gather from it, if it continues to disfigure our sysern, and measures to be adopted, by an administra- tem. It may be observed, however, as a general tion not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for im- remark, that Republics can commit no greater ermutable history; and I shall stand, either exoner- ror than to adopt or continue any feature in their of those to whom necessity obliges them to commit However strong may be my present purpose to the management of their affairs. And, sarely nothis the part of wisdom for a republic to limit the ser-The broad foundation upon which our Constitution resist being the People—a breath of theis may true of that officer, at least, to whom she has entroped to make the republic principle.
>
> The broad foundation upon which our Constitution resist being the People—a breath of theis may true of that officer, at least, to whom she has entroped to make the republic principle.
>
> Connected with the republic principle.
>
> Connected with this subject is the currency. The idea of making it excites we solidated power established, leaving to the States. it-it can be assigned to none of the great di- armies and navies, to a period so short as to presions of Government but to that of Democracy, vent his forgetting that he is the accountable agent If such is the theory, those who are called upon to not the principal—the servant, not the master, - administer it must recognise, as its leading princi- Until an amendment of the Constitution can be efple, the duty of shaping their measures so to pro-duce the greatest good to the greatest number.— ject. I give my aid to it, by renewing the picdge heretefore given, that, under no circumstances, will

pare the sovereignty acknowledged to exist in the 1 consent to serve a second term, mass of our people with the power claimed by other sovereignties, even by those which have been neknowtedged defects of the Constitution, in the considered most purely democratic, we shall find a want of limit to the continuance of the Executive most essential difference. All others lay claim to power in the same hands, there is, I apprehend, power limited only by their own will. The major-ity of our citizens, on the contrary, possess a sove-strument, as it regards the powers actually given eignty with an amount of power precisely equal I cannot conceive that, by a fair construction, anthat which has been granted to them by the par- or either of its provisions would be found to conties to the national compact, and nothing beyond. stitute the President a part of the legislative power We admit of no Government by Divine right—be- It cannot be claimed from the power to recomlieving that, so far as power is concerned, the ben- mend, since although enjoined as a duty upon him, eficient Creator has made no distinction amongst it is a privilege which he holds in common with men, that all are upon an equality, and that the only legitimate right to govern. is an express grant of
power from the governed. The Constitution of the
United States is the instrument containing this grant United States is the instrument containing this grant in the other, in the obligations of ultimate decision on examination of that instru-Constitution "all the legislative powers" which it of things has been in part effected by causes inher-

> open the acts of the Legislature for other cause which violate that instrument. But the decision of every instance where the veto of the Executive is applied, it may be overcome by a vote of twoauthority, and that in the hands of one individual, would seem to be an incongruity in our system. Like some others of a similar character, however the forbearance, and in the spirit which was intended by its authors, it may be productive of guards to the Union. At the period of the formation of the Constitution, the principle does not appear to have enjoyed much favor in the State Gov-*rnments. It existed but in two, and in one of framed the Constitution, for the adoption of a prowe nest reject the idea that they anticipated from it any benefit to the endmary course of legislation.

to the Federalists to the infiners of One, appear as the confirmal informs us of the own reserved rights.

Of one department upon another confirmal difference in the amount of the population of the United States first various sections, calling for a great diversity in the constitution of Lord John Russell believed the purport of the purpo

more independence and freedom from such influ- conraged. ences might be expected. Such a one was afforded by the Executive Department, constituted by at some length apon the impropriety of Executive the Constitution. A person elected to that high interference in the legislation of Congress. That

President sufficient authority for his considering prescribed by the Constitution. such disputed points as settled."

ment, it will found to contain declarations of pow-grants "are vested in the Congress of the United or granted, and of power withheld. The latter is States." It would be a solecism in language to By making the Pressdent the sole distributor of all the patrouage of the Government, the farmers (Mr O'Connell) was sorry that his bon, friend (Mr suit of the proposed negociations were entertained, which they could not have granted, not being possessed by themselves. In other words, there are acts of the legislative body by refusing to them his fermidable instrument to control the free opera- of a comp-that their sufferings secure tranquility certain rights possessed by each individual Ameri- assent. So a similar power has necessarily result- tions of the St. to governments. Of trifling in porthe officers of her majesty's government-in fact leg to withdraw his forces from the immediate he has never surrendered. Some of them, indeed, the Judicary forms no part of the Legislature, ministration, become so powerful as to create alarm tance at first, it had, early in Mr. Jefferson's ad There is, it is true, this difference between these in the mund of that patriot, from the potent influ- tiefly necessary to the security of the elject for grants of power; the I'xecutive can put his negative ence it might exert in controlling the freedom of which they were thus separated from their fellow whilst the Judiciary can only declare yold those must be the danger of this time, quadrupled in which all our constitutions are founded? amount, as it certainly is, and more completely under the control of the Executive will than their contraction of their powers allowed, or the forbearing characters of all the early Presidents permitted of "American sul jects." them to make? But it is not by the extent of its patronage alone that the Executitive Department has become dangerous, but by the use which it up- dreams can never be realized by any agency of pears may be made of the appointing power, to oring under its control the whole revenues of the the duty of the President to see that the laws are Chief of the Armies and Navy of the United search for the motives which operated upon the Chief Magistrate to stanp a monarchical character the subjects, in other words the slaves, of their for-purely patriotic and enlightened assembly which on our Government, but the control of the public mer fellow-citizens. If this be true, and it will vision so apparently repagnant to the leading de- that any one should doubt that the entire control idea of his own rights as an American crizen, the mocratic principle, that the majority should govern, which the President possesses over the officers who grant to Congress of exclusive jurisdiction in the ed by the People of the United States, and the re- Ther knew too well the high degree of intelligence all mischiccous purposes at least, virtually subject meaning nothing more than to allow to Congress tricted grant of power to the Government which which existed among the people, and the enlight- the treasure also to his disposal. The first Roman the controlling power necessary to afford a free and begislatures, not to Emperor, in his attempt to seize the sacred treas safe exercise of the functions assigned to the Gencomplish all the objects for which it was created, have the fullest confidence that the two bodies sure, silenced the opposition of the offier to whose eral Covernment by the Constitution. In all other It has been found full powerful powerful in war, elected by them would be worthy representatives charge it had been committed by a significant allow respects the legislation of Congress should be adand, hitherto, justice has been administered, an in- of such constituents; and, of course that they sion to his sword. By a selection of political in- apted to their peculiar position and wants, and be struments for the care of the public money, a reed, and personal liberty secured to the citizen. As the measures which the circumstance of the coun- ference to their commission by a President, would was to be expected, however, from the defect of try night require. And it is proposterous to sup- be quite as effectual an argument as that of Carsar language, and the necessarily sententious manner pose that a thought could for a moment have been to the Roman knight. I am not insensible of the in which the Constitution is written, disputes have entertained, that the President, placed at the cap- great difficulty that exists in devising a proper plan as all the other authorities of our country, within more particularly the case in relation to that part than their own immediate representatives, who has been attached by men of great abilities and pat- spectively claim are often not defined by very only the anthority to pass all laws necessary to fection. To assist or control Congress, then, in union of the Treasury with the executive departs for certain purposes compose one nation, are much carry into effect the specified powers, but in rela- its ordinary legislation, could not, I conceive, have ment which has created such extensive alarm. To more so; for no such nation can long exist, without

Veto principle, which had probably more influence effectually checked by renewing the prohibitation of interests, the advantages of each were made acthe accumulation, in one of the Departments, of in recommending it to the convention than any published by Mr Jefferson, forbidding their interthat which was assigned by others. Limited as are other. I refer to the security which it gives to the ference in elections, further than depositing their sessed by any member of any extensive co of the steamhent, which was effected in a manner so cretically in May, and that the necessity for doing so so creditable to the volunteers, and stating his excellency's unqualified approval of the important.

This dandard in a country so expense of the important of the description of the important of the description of the important of the steamhent, which was effected in a manner specified and the content of the Legislature upon has arged itself upon his mind for several months past."

This dandard in a country so expense of the important of t tensive, embracing so great a variety of soil and of their own unbassed judgement. Never, with my but that of removal, the citizens of one might be by the Federalists to the farmers of Ohio, appear not to be of one department upon another than upon their from the same causes, must ever exhibit a great ted for his services out of their pockets become the the whole. The lines, too, separating powers ted for his services out of their pockets become the the whole. The lines, too, separating powers ted for his services out of their pockets become the the whole. The citizens of one State from the servable that men are less jealous of encroachments climate, and, consequently, of products, and which, consent, shall an officer of the People, compensation of any other, and successively of difference in the amount of the population of its plant instangent of Executive will.

been granted to the Federal Government, and of this character might be passed under an express rived from the mother country, that "freedom of more particularly of that portion which had been grant by the words of the constitution, and there-assigned to the Executive branch. There were in fore not within the con petency of the judiciary to liberty," is one of the most precious legacies which declare void. That however enlightened and pat- they have left us. We have learned too, from with their ideas of a simple representative Demoetricy, or Republic. And knowing the tendency of power to increase itself, particularly when exercis-largely partaking in the general, of the liberal feel-whatever pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the ings of the People, it was impossible to expect that bodies so constituted should not sometimes be constituted should not sometimes be constituted. The presses in the necessary employment of the Government, should nextrolled by local interests and sectional feelings. It ier be used to clear the guilty, or to vanish crimes was proper, therefore, to provide some empire. A decent and manty examination of the acts of the from whose situation and mode of appointment government should be not only telerated but en-Upon another occasion I have given my opinion,

office, having his constituents in every section, the article in the Constitution making it the duty of State, sub-division of the Union, must consider the President to communicate information, and nuhimself bound by the nost solemn sanctions, to thorising him to recommend measures, was not inguard, protect, and defend the rights of all, and of tended to make him the source of legislation, and, every portion, great or small, from the injustice in particular, that he should never be looked to fo and oppression of the rest. I con-ider the veto schemes of finance. It would be very strange, in-Executive of the United States, solely as a conser- bidden one branch of the Legislature from interfervative power .- To be used only, 1st, to protect ing in the origination of such hills, and that it should the Constitution from violation; 2dly the People be considered proper that an altogether different from the effects of hasty legislation, where their department of the Covernment should be permitted will has been probably disregarded or not well to do so. Some of our best political maxims and understood; 3dly, to prevent the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities. In There are others, however, which cannot be intrereference to the second of these objects, I may ob- duced in our system without singular incongruity, serve that I consider it right and privilege of the and the production of much mischief. And this I people to decide disputed points of the Constitu-tion, arising from the general grant of power to House of Parlament a bill may originate, nor by Congress to carry into effect the powers expressly whom introduced, a minister or a member of the given. And I believe, with Mr. Madison, "that opposition, by the fiction or law, or rather of Conrepeated recognition under varied circumstances, stitutional principle, the Sovereign is supposed to in acts of the legislative, executive, and indicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications in different modes of the concurrence of the general will of the nation, as affording to the tainly assigns to the only body constituted by the Upwards of half a century has elapsed since the Constitution [the legislative body] the power to adoption of our present form of government. It make laws, and the forms even direct that the en-would be an object more highly desnable than the actment should be ascribed to them. The Scoate ated by my countrymen, or classed with the mass of government which may be calculated to would be an object more highly desnable than the actment should be ascribed to them. The Scools of those who promised that they might deceive, create or increase the love of power, in the bosons gratification of the curiosity of speculative states in relation to revenue hills, have the right men, if its precise situation could be ascertained, a pose amendments; and so has the Executive, by fair exhibit nade of the operations of each of its, the power given him to return them to the House Department of the powers which they respectively of Representatives, with his objections. It is in his laim and exercise, of the collisons which have oc- power, also, to propose amendments in the existing curred between them, or between the whole Gov- revenue laws, suggested by his observations upon erament and those of the States, or either of them. their defective or injurious operation. But the deli-We could then compare our netcal condition, after cate daty of devising schemes of reveues should be fifty years' trials of our system, with what it was left where the Constitution has placed it-with the in the commencement of its operations, and ascer- in mediate representatives of the People. For sin itain whether the predictions of the patriots who far reasons, the mode of keeping the public treasopposed its adoption, or the confident hopes of its are should be prescribed by them; and the farther advocates, have been best realized. The great removed it may be from the control of the line udread of the former seems to have been, that the live, the more who esome the arrangement and the Connected with this subject is the character of

solidated power estab ished, leaving to the States the cur ency. The idea of making it exclusively the shadows, only, of that independent action for metaltic, however well intended, appears to me to which they had so zendously contended, and on be fraught with more fatal consequences than any the preservation of which they relied as the last scheme having no relation to the personal rights of of liberty. Without denying that the result, the citizen, that has ever been devised. If any sinwhich they looked with so much apprehension, gle scheme could produce the offect of arresting at is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that once, that mutation condition by which thousands they did not clearly see the mode of its accoun- of our most indignant critzens, by their industry and plishment. The General Government has seized enterprise, are taised to the possession of wealth, upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As that is the one. If there is one measure retter cal-fir as any open warfare may have gone, the State culated than another to produce that state of things authorities have unfintained their rights. To a so much deprecated by all true republicans, by casual observer, our system presents no appear, which the righ are daily adding to their hourds, adance of discord between the different men hers the poor sinking deeper into penny, it is an excluwhich compose it. Even the addition of many sive metallic currency. Or if there is any process new ones has produced no jurring. They may a in by which the character of the country for generostheir respective cibits in perfect harmony with the sity and nobleness of feeling may be destroyed by central head, and with each other. But there is the great increase and necessary teleration of usury

still an under current at work, by which, if not it is an exclusive metallic currency, seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of Amongst the other duties of a delicate character seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-federal patriots will be realized, - And not which the President is called upon to perform, is the to manhood, for the partial and temporary depriva-ation of their political rights. It is in this District, only, where American chizens are to be found who under a settled system of policy, are deprived of many in portant political privileges, without any inspiring hope as to the hope as to the future. Their only consolation, under circumstances of such de and safety within. Are there any of their countrymen who would subject them to greater sacrifices, to any other humiliations than these essenthe elective franchise - If such could have then citizens? Are their rights alone not to be garmabeen the effects of its influence, how much greater tied by the application of these great principles, a por told by the greatest of Pritish Orators and Statesmen, that, at the comencement of the war of the Revolution, the most stupid men in England spoke of "American sul jects." Are there, indeed cit-izens of any of our States who have dreamed of their subjects in the Di trict of Columbia ! Such

The people of the District of Columbia are not country. The Constitution has declared it to be the subjects of the people of the States, but five the duty of the President to see that the laws are American citizens. Being the latter condition when executed, and it makes him the Commander in- the Constitution was formed, no words used in that instrument could have been intended to deprive States. If the opinion of the most approved writers | them of that character: If there is any thing in the upon that species of mixed Government, which, in great principles of unalignable rights, so emphatiodern Europe, is termed Manarchy, in contra- cally asisted upon in our Declaration of Indpeno Despotism, is correct, there was deuce, they could nither make, nor the U. States, wanting no other addition to the powers of our accept, a surrender of their liberties, and become finances. And to me it appears strange, indeed, scarcely be denied by any one who has a correct have the custody of the public money, by the District of Columbia, can be interpreted, so far power of removal with or without cause, does for as respects the aggregate people of the U. States, as conformable with their deliberate opinions of their own interests.

I have spoken of the necessity of keeping the respective Departments of the government, as well force from the fact of its never having been thus through the instrumentality of the federal officers, between free and confederated States. Strong as used by the first six Presidents-and two of them I propose to apply all the remedies which may be is the tie of interest, it has been effen found inclicewere members of the convention, one presiding at my command. It was certainly a great error in tool. Men, blinded by their passions, have been over its deliberations—and the other having a the frames of the Constitution, not to have made known to adopt measures for their country in dir-It was certainly a great error in tank. Men, b inded by their passions, have been larger share in consumating the labors of the au. the officer at the head of the Treasery Department | ect opposition to all the suggestions of policy. The gust body than any other person. But if bills entirely independent of the Executive. He shou'd alternative then is, to destroy or keep down a had were never returned to Congress by either of the at least have been removable only upon the de- passion by creating and fostering a good one; and Presidents above referred to, upon the ground of mand of the popular branch of the Legislature .- this seems to be the corner stone upon which our was applied upon that of want of conformity to the stunces attanding such removal to both houses of it, and parpetuate its existance, was the affection-Constitution or because errors had been committed from a too hasty enactment.

Congress. The influence of the Executive in contact at attachment between all its members. The influence of the elective franchise sare the continuance of this feeling, produced at from a too hasty enactment.

There is another ground for the adoption of the through the medium of the public officers can be first by a community of dangers, of sufferings and be exercised by the citizens of one State from those